a darker lanceolate spot above, subcallus covered with white pollen. Thorax olive black, with three lighter lines, antealar tubercle rufous with black hairs. Abdomen rufous with a broad median black stripe broken by the white posterior margins of the segments. There are lateral rows of large, angular whitish spots with whitish hairs, resting on the posterior margins of the segments. Commencing on the second or third segment near the lateral margin are blackish spots, increasing posteriorly. The whitish margins expand medially into a row of very small triangles. Venter rufous, darker posteriorly with white margins. Legs fulvous, base of femora and tips of tibiæ infuscated, tarsi black. Wings hyaline; stigma, costal cell and base luteous.

Six females, Milford, N. H., July.

This species is the size of *astutus*, O. S., but the latter has darker antennæ, the frontal callosity black, a more perceptible cloud on the divarication of the third vein, and the median row of abdominal spots much larger. The abdomen appears more tapering and the rufous tinge is wanting.

A NEW ICHNEUMON.

BY REV. THOMAS W. FYLES, LEVIS, QUEBEC.

Amesolytus pictus, n. sp.—Length of body, 8 mm.; length of antennæ, 4 mm.; expanse of wings, 13 mm.

Head: Clypeus white, pilose, somewhat mottled in appearance; mouth organs white; upper portions of the head black, except that on either side of the front there is a white line next the eye, and above the eye on either side a white semi-oval patch extending behind the ocelli. Eyes oval, large, protuberant, dark brown with a gloss. Ocelli jet black. Cheek, lower part white; upper part black. Antennæ: scape bead-like, jet black above, white beneath; pedicel jet black; flagellum 30-jointed, fuscous. Thorax: pronotum and upper parts black, set thickly with retrorse white hairs. On either side is a white line curving and widening above the first pair of legs, and then extending upward to the tegulæ. Scutellum rather small, outlined with white; upper and lower edges slightly curved; sides somewhat indented. Post-scutellum has a short white line in the middle of the outer edge. Metathorax elongate, truncated behind. Under parts of thorax light red. Fore wings: costal nervure edged with setæ, basal nervure boldly curved, first transverse cubital nervure short and straight, second ditto wanting; submedian cell larger than the

median. Hind wings: costal cell of good size, cubital cell large; the transverse cubital nervure set well back, making the median cell to end with an angle. Legs: first pair small, third pair much larger than either the first or the second; coxæ and trochanters light red; femora light red with pale yellow patches at the knees, the last pair much enlarged and curved like a bill-hook; tibiæ white, very hairy; in the second pair of legs the tibiæ have a black patch at the bottom, and in the third pair a black patch both at top and bottom; tibial spur large and white; tarsi white, hairy, the lower half of last joint and claws black. Abdomen: Attached to thorax by a short petiole slightly curving upward, clavate, 7-jointed, entirely black, punctured and pubescent.

Fig. 7.

I raised this very beautiful insect (Fig. 7, greatly enlarged) last year from *Meroptera pravella*, Grote, a leaf-crumpler on the Sumach. Dr. Ashmead says of it: "*Amesolytus*, n. sp.--Quite different from the other species described in our fauna, which comes from Texas." I have deposited a type of the species in the National Museum at Washington.

A REVIEW OF OUR GEOMETRID CLASSIFICATION.

BY RICHARD F. PEARSALL, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Since any work in this group must of necessity be a review of that done by the late Dr. Geo. D. Hulst, I want to state in this beginning of mine, that it is not to be regarded as a criticism.

Dr. Hulst made (for him) some curious errors, which will be noted later on, but the immense work he did in untangling the synonymy of this variable group, and in his two trips across the ocean to study the types, cannot be overestimated, and by it mine is rendered easy.

Not long since I made an attempt to rearrange my collection of Geometridæ in accordance with Dr. Hulst's classification of the group as given in Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. 23, 1896, which was accepted as an authority, and followed without many changes by Dr. Dyar in his recent "List." Dr. Hulst divides the group into two great families, Geometrinæ and Ennominæ, based upon the development or absence of vein 5 in the